

FINEST BASEBALL PARK IN WORLD



When the Philadelphia Athletics' new ground and grandstand is completed it will be the largest and finest equipped in the country. The plans have already been accepted, and the work is to be started at once. The lot measures 400 feet east and west and 500 feet north and south, containing 252,000 square feet, a greater area than contained in any other ball park in the country. An important feature of the work is that not a foot of lumber will be used. All the building materials are to be of steel and concrete except the wall which will be of brick. The grounds will have a seating capacity of not less than 10,000 people, and the stands will be built on the cantilever plan. The Athletics club will stand \$200,000 upon the plant, and when the work is finished the club will have the finest baseball park in the world. The above picture shows the buildings as they will appear when completed.

EASTERN CRITIC COMPARES GIANTS AND HIGHLANDERS

McGraw's Men Have Galt Because They Can Enlist Jim Corbett and Louis Mann.

It is hard to compare at this early stage of the 1905 season the Highlanders with the Giants.

The Highlanders will have Silversmith, Glavin, Ellerfield and Edward McGraw, plus among their principal players:

The Giants will have Matthewson, Hinchliffe, Baum, Feltine, Shinnan, Jim Corbett and Louis Mann.

Chances for the Americans is not so strong as he used to be, but he is ready and willing to play the game of his life, and there is no lack of a man's ambitions. Matthewson, if we compare him with Chester, has an eight shade a shade about as big, let us say, as Jack Johnson, who is not such a slight shade. He too is ready and willing to play the game of his life.

Next comparing Newton with Tally, the Highlanders now know has a distinct advantage, because he can be positively held to be ready to play the game of his life, and the all one Mr. Taylor can easily indicate his real intentions by whistling his bugle. Dan Newton, on the other hand, is afraid to go home in the dark, while Tally, never having any fears, is always perfectly willing to beat him or always perfectly willing to beat him to his flat early in the evening.

Mr. William Hogg of the Highlanders composed with Tom McLean and the old polo ground regulars, known by several lengths. McGraw is steadily steady under fire, while the Hogg person, like the animal of the same name, frequently becomes frantic in times of dinner.

White and Tyree will rank favorably with Glavin and Doyle, and here, in view of the fact that the Giants have run out of pitchers, the comparison comes down to a hoot.

All the catchers for the two New York clubs are ready and waiting to play the game of their lives, except Glavin, who is willing but not ready. Glavin has it on Kleinow a mile. James and Blair ought to pair off about evenly, and the other youngsters should balance the scales.

Chase has Fred Tenney at first base by a big margin, no matter how well Tenney may perform for the Giants. Chase is too fast for Mr. Tenney, too fast for his teammates too fast for the tongue. Chase is so fast he could be started in the third race and win the sound.

The second base position is more or less in doubt on both clubs. It is true that Merkle and Horner are gradually experiments on the polo grounds team, but it is also true that Harry Krich, with all his speed as a fast runner, falls a long way short of such second basemen as Evans, Hug, Kuhn, or Lajoie.

At shortstop, Ellerfield, of course, has it on Hinchliffe. The latter is a surprisingly clever infielder, but he is not Ellerfield, and although the little Tennessee gamecock has his faults and makes his occasional wild throws, he is a valuable man on any baseball club. There's no getting around that.

There is much doubt about the Hill top outfield, and it appears as though McGraw's men had the age here.

Manager McAleer of the St. Louis Americans says he will hold on to Catcher Jack O'Connor, utilizing him solely to educate his young pitchers in the art of behaving properly on the diamond.

SMITHS PROMINENT IN PROFESSIONAL BASEBALL

May Be Found in All Sections of the Country—Clever Players of Every Hue.

Such fear has been expressed in recent years lest the valiant family of Smiths, who have done so much in baseball, should die out and pass away from the game. Wrong idea. Even though Alex Smith has skinned, there are enough Smiths left to flood a couple of leagues. Here is the list of the gallant Smiths in professional baseball:

Catchers—Smith of Pittsburgh, the Athletics, Pueblo, Columbia, S. C., and Madison, Wis.

Pitchers—Smith of Cincinnati, Smith of the Sox, Smith of Washington, and the Smiths of Youngstown, East Claire, and Madison—the latter not the same Madison Smith who caught

first Baseman—Smith of Springfield, O., and Lansing, Mich.

Second Baseman—Smith of Grand Rapids, Charleston, and Buffalo.

Third Baseman—Smith of Newark, Trenton, and Los Angeles.

Shortstop—Smith of Washington, Springfield, Mo., and Lansing, Mich.

Outfielders—Smith of Birmingham, Worcester, Kane, Bradford and Oakland.

Don't overlook the Smiths. They are coming along thicker than ever.

In case any insidious half crank should ever insist on a nine made up of different colors, quite a clever arrangement of players could be shown him. Most of the men are either White or Brown in hue, but there are a few others. The Whites of professional baseball last season were White of the Sox, White of Denver, first base; White of Lancaster, pitcher; White of Oklahoma, shortstop; White of Dubuque, catcher; White of Charleston, pitcher; White of Edmonton shortstop; White of Buffalo, fielder; and two Whites, positions not given, in Kansas. The Whites, by shifting a couple of them, could put on an awful battle as a family team.

The Browns are thus located: Brown of Chicago, pitcher; Brown of Philadelphia, Nationals, pitcher; Brown of Boston, Nationals, fielder; Brown of Lynn, first base; Brown of New Haven, pitcher; Brown of Boston, catcher; Brown of Cedar Rapids, first base; Brown of St. Louis Americans, first base.

Other colored gents in the business Bay of Cleveland, Blue of St. Louis, Green of Milwaukee, Golden of Norwich, Sorrel of Nashville, Ruby of Springfield, Lemon of Clinton, Redman of Youngstown, Black of Keokuk, Green of Burlington, Gray of Webb City, Whittemore of Houston, Gray of Monroe.

BASEBALL NOTES

Jack Thomey, the Fort Thomas boy, has signed his contract with the Boston Americans.

Pete Noonan, Andy Coakley's old battery partner up at Holy Cross college, has been sold to St. Paul by the St. Louis Nationals.

Joe Suggs, well remembered as catcher for Pittsburgh, and later with the two St. Louis teams, is gradually fading from view. His latest hide is out in Vancouver, B. C., where he will play the coming season.

A Columbus, O., inventor is working hard to produce a rubber pop bottle guaranteed not to kill when thrown at an umpire. He hopes to have it ready for the pop brigade before the opening of the season.

PROPER CARE OF THE RUG.

Preventive Measures Will Prolong Its Life and Usefulness.

There seems to be a popular impression, according to Good Housekeeping, that an oriental rug will wear forever, no matter what sort of treatment it receives, but this is one of those mistakes which are often discovered too late to be rectified. In the east, where they are worn smooth by the sliding of bare feet, their chances for immortality are great, but in America foot-heels are their constant and inidious enemies. However, their lives may be prolonged by skillful attention. If the overcasting on the edge is gone or giving way, a thread of carpet wool or yarn will supply new overcasting and give new resistance. If a warp or weft thread on the back is broken, it should not be left to slip out, taking the knots with it, but should have a linen thread tied to it at one end, be woven over and under as far as the break extends, and then be tied at the other. If knots come out, they should be replaced at once with the aid of a coarse, old-fashioned worsted needle. If the selvage wears crooked, it should be leveled out and overcast, saving the surplus wool for other repairs. All these are valuable preventive measures. A good oriental rug is a work of art, and it should be treated with the reverence which it deserves.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Always serve dishes on crushed ice in a pretty dish.

Vinegar improves with keeping and should be bought in quantities.

Lemon juice will bring out the flavor of fish better than anything else can.

If a lump of butter is put into the saucepan while heating rice there will be no boiling over.

Cauliflower will be much better and richer if it is boiled in half milk and half water instead of all water.

Velveteen makes capital polishing cloths, so says old pieces from dresses for the purpose. It is easily washed in a soap lather.

Nail stains may be removed from wood by scrubbing the wood with a solution of oxalic acid half a pint of acid to a quart of boiling water.

To wash white silk, use lukewarm water and nothing but pure white soap, and iron with just a warm iron. It is the yellow soap, too hot water and too hot iron that make the silk turn yellow.

Leather Chairs.

For improving shabby leather chairs take one part of linseed oil, boil it and let it stand until nearly cold, then stir in half a pint of vinegar. Stir thoroughly mixed, then bottle for use.

When needed shake the bottle well, pour a very little on a soft flannel cloth, rub thoroughly into the leather, turning the flannel as it gets dirty, then rub with a soft duster till the polish of the leather is restored. This polish softens the leather and prevents it from cracking.

Delicate satin coverings may be cleaned fresh and only the crumb of the soft part used. Rub between the hands until thoroughly crumbled, and rub over the satin with swift, smooth strokes, changing the crumb as soon as they grow discolored.

Keep Meringue Cold.

I have found in making desserts with a meringue, where it is more convenient to prepare it the day before or where there has been enough made for two days, that the meringue will keep soft and as fresh as when made if placed in an ice box. Otherwise it will be tough, says a writer in the Chicago Tribune.

In case it is a pie the pie may be placed in a hot oven a few minutes just long enough to heat the crust through a few minutes before serving. This will make the crust as nice and as crisp as when first made, and the meringue will be in good condition.

For Weak Throats.

An excellent cure for sore throats is to have the patient eat a fresh pine apple or as much of it as possible. If unable to eat the fruit let the juice be pressed out and given freely. If you live in the country and cannot obtain fresh fruit canned pineapples will do. Another safe and simple remedy is: Take a tobacco pipe, place a live coal in the bowl, drop a little tar upon the coal and let the patient draw smoke into the mouth and discharge it through the nostrils.

Sweet Buckwheat Batter.

To keep the batter for buckwheat cakes from souring take out a cupful in the morning before mixing with the soda. After the cakes are made this cup of batter may be put back. Often when baking bread I put a little of the yeast into the pancake batter.

Eggshells.

Eggshells roughly crushed in the hands are the best things for cleaning enameled pans in conjunction with soap and water.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

ILLINOIS OFFICIAL WEDS

Lawrence Yates Sherman, Lieutenant governor of Illinois, who was quietly married the other day to Miss Mary Estelle Spitzer, left orders that no public mention should be made of the affair. The orders were obeyed until the smoke of Mr. Sherman's train died away, and then the telephone exchange and telegraph wires were crowded with messages announcing the glad tidings.

The wedding explains the mysterious visits which the lieutenant governor has been making to Effingham, where it had been reported he owned a farm. It also explains lavish orders left with the tailors. Sherman had led a life almost monastic. For years his home was a room in a lodging house.

Genial and sociable among men, he has been known to put himself to all manner of personal inconveniences to escape any gathering that approached formality.

Sherman has the gift of invective oratory. He is a politician with a memory. Just to indicate how well Mr. Sherman can hide his time and hit back when the opportunity comes, it may be related that in 1905 Senators Fullom and Hopkins, being desirous to break up the big four—Deneen, Hamm, Yates and Sherman—who had controlled the state convention of 1904, offered Sherman a place on the interstate commerce commission. The work appealed to him and he agreed to accept. Then the two senators fell down in their attempts to deliver the office to him. President Roosevelt said flatly that he did not intend to have federal offices traded about and that he wanted a lawyer and not a politician for the place.

Sherman apparently ignored this affront to his self-esteem. In 1907 the two senators, thinking that it was up to them to "make good" with something or other, secured an option on a place in the Spanish claims commission, and offered it to Sherman. He allowed the two misguided senators to secure his appointment, and have it announced from Washington. Then he rejected it, and the score was even.

WHIPS ZAKKA KHELS

Gen. Sir James Willcocks, who has brought the punitive expedition against the Zaka Khels, a tribe of Afghans on the frontier of India, to a brilliant conclusion by destroying their forts and villages, killing several hundreds of their fighting men and ravaging the country, has had more experience in that kind of warfare than almost any man alive today. He was only 22 when the Leinster regiment, to which he belonged, was ordered out on the second Afghan campaign, and the young soldier so distinguished himself that he was mentioned in dispatches. Willcocks was second in command of the West African frontier force in 1896, and was taken thence to accompany the Borkum expedition of 1898. Then he went back to his old post and took command of the Ashanti field force, and was at the relief of Coomassie in 1900. He was also with the field force in South Africa, and has since been repelling minor raids upon India by the restive tribes in the mountains.

The campaign which he has just brought to a successful termination has been in as difficult a country as ever he penetrated. There is said to be not a single square yard of level ground in the whole country, but on every side rise ridges of mountains littered with rocks behind which the expert riflemen can sit and pick off the advancing troops at ranges of from 600 to 700 yards. That the natives are expert shots is not surprising, as in that land of blood tenure at men's life often depends upon his quickness on the trigger and his straight shooting. That Gen. Willcocks has been able to take an expedition of 3000 men through such a country with only a trifling loss will probably win him further honors from this government.

BROWNLOW RENOMINATED

Representative Walter P. Brownlow has been unanimously renominated for the Sixty-first congress. Mr. Brownlow had no opposition at all, there being no other man in his district who even so much as whispered that he wanted the job, consequently the congressional committee of the First Tennessee district, under the primary laws of Tennessee, named Mr. Brownlow as the nominee.

The First district is that which was represented from 1842 to 1853 by the late President Andrew Johnson. Mr. Brownlow has already beaten that record by four years, and this renomination puts him in line for a total of 16 years' straight-away service in the house. Incidentally Mr. Brownlow's district has the one absolutely loyal and consistent Republican constituency in the whole south.

Mr. Brownlow has had a long service in public life. He was postmaster at his home town of Jonesboro in 1881 and resigned to accept the doorkeeper of the house of representatives of the Forty-seventh congress. In 1884, 1896, 1900 and 1904 he was elected by the delegation from his state to the national convention as Tennessee's member of the Republican national committee. He was elected by congress a member of the board of managers for the National Soldiers' home for disabled volunteer soldiers, was twice the Republican nominee for United States senator and has had a seat under the dome since the Fifty-fifth congress.

PROMINENT CANADIAN

Hon. William S. Fielding, the father of the Canadian government scheme to enter into competition with the life insurance companies by issuing government annuities, a measure which he hopes to put in operation next year, is looked upon as the natural successor to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the premier. Mr. Fielding has had the most rapid rise of any man in public life in Canada to-day. He was a newspaperman in Halifax, N. S., and resigned that in 1882 to go into politics. He was elected to the provincial legislature to represent Halifax city and county, and in a few months was taken into the cabinet. Two years later he was premier of the province, and remained so until 1896, when Sir Wilfrid called him to Ottawa to enter the Dominion government as minister of finance.

One of Mr. Fielding's first duties was the revision of the Canadian tariff and the drawing up of a preferential tariff with the mother country. This involved the denunciation by Britain of the trade treaty with Germany which gave the latter "the most favored nation" treatment. Germany retaliated on Canada by raising her tariff, and it fell to Mr. Fielding to devise methods of retaliation on Germany. He seems to have been fairly successful. He was a representative of Canada at the colonial conference in London in 1902, and it was from suggestions made by him at that conference and previously that Joseph Chamberlain drew up the scheme of inter-imperial free trade which split up the Conservative party in Britain and caused the return of the Liberals at the last election.